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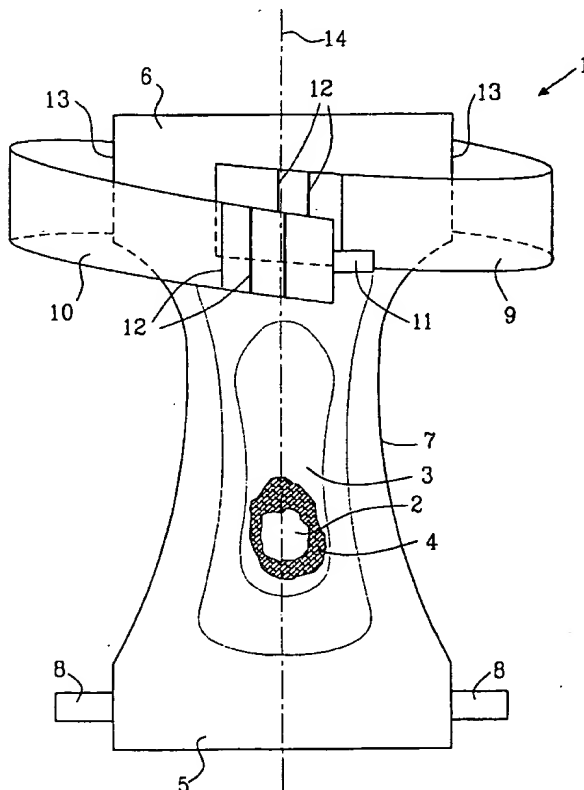
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **ABSORBENT ARTICLE**



(57) Abstract: Absorbent article such as a diaper and an incontinence guard comprising a pair of belt portions (9, 10) attached to the rear portion (6) of the article and which are intended to be fastened together around the waist of the wearer; wherein the one belt portion (9, 10) carries first fastening means (11) intended to be attached against the opposite belt portion (9, 10) and where said front portion (5) exhibits second fastening means (8) intended to be attached to the belt portions (8, 10), in such a way that the article will assume a pantlike shape, where the belt portions (9, 10) form a part of the waist portions of the pant. Each belt portions (9, 10) are provided with at least one indicium (12), being placed on an appropriate distance from the attachment (13) of each belt portion (9, 10) to the rear portion (6) of the article, whereby each indicium (12) on one belt portion (9) has its corresponding indicium on the on the opposite belt portion (10).

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## Absorbent article

### *Technical field*

The present invention relates to an absorbent article such as a diaper and an incontinence guard comprising a liquid permeable topsheet, a liquid impermeable backsheet and an absorbent body enclosed therebetween, wherein the article having a front portion, a rear portion and a crotch portion therebetween, and further is provided with a pair of belt portions attached to the rear portion of the article and which are intended to be fastened together around the waist of the wearer and wherein one belt portion is provided with first fastening means intended to be attached against the other belt portion and where said front portion is provided with attachment means intended to be attached to the belt portions, in such a way that the article will assume a pantlike shape, where the belt portions form a part of the waist portions of the pant.

### *Background of the invention*

Diapers and incontinence guards usually exhibit a garment portion holding an absorbent body in place against the user's body and attachment means, which hold the garment portion in place also when the user is moving. A common type of attachment means are adhesive tapes or hook and loop fasteners of the touch-and-close type, which directly attach the front and rear portions of the absorbent article to each other. It is further known, through e.g., EP-A-0 287 388, EP-A-0 409 307, EP-A-0 528 282, EP-A-0 605 012 and FR-A-2 586 558, to attach the front and rear portions of the article by means of a belt, wherein the possibilities to adjust the fit are improved. The belt also lead to a simplified change of the diaper and incontinence guard, respectively, in particular on a standing person.

A conventional diaper for children is in general applied having the child in a lying position. The attachment means are usually arranged on the rear portion and are attached to the front portion. This kind of application often requires the aid from another person. However, for an adult user it is more desirable to self be able to apply the incontinence guard. On a

common type of belt diaper, the belt portions are therefore first attached around the waist. When the incontinence guard is fixed around the waist in this way, the user may reach after the rest of the incontinence guard between the legs and then the crotch portion of the incontinence guard is applied in the correct position by fastening the front portion of the diaper to the outside of the belt portions using hook and loop fasteners or tape tabs being arranged on the front portion and/or the belt portion. This design makes also possible for nursing personnel to apply the diaper on a standing person or for the user to apply the diaper on himself/herself in a standing position.

One problem for the user or the nursing personnel is to know whether the absorbing diaper part of the article is centred on the back of the user. When the belt is applied, i.e., when the belt portions is connected to each other on the belly of the wearer, it is difficult to know in which way the diaper part of the article is fit on the user, since one can not visually see how the article fits on the back. When the front portion is attached against the belt portions, it can easily happen that the article, if it has ended up wrong around the wearer, not provides the guard it is intended to provide and maybe cause discomfort to the wearer.

Therefore there is a need for absorbent article provided with a belt, wherein the belt adapts itself to the user using the diaper and also feels comfortable to wear.

#### *Summary of the invention*

The object of the present invention is to provide a belted diaper or incontinence guard being comfortable to wear and which fits persons having different sizes. This object is being solved in that each belt portion is provided with at least one indicium, being placed on a appropriate distance from the attachment of each belt portion to the rear portion of the article, whereby each indicium on one belt portion has its corresponding indicium on the opposite belt portion.

#### *Brief description of drawings*

The invention will in the following be closer described with reference to an embodiment shown in the accompanying drawing.

Fig. 1 schematically shows a perspective view of a diaper or incontinence guard according to the invention.

*Detailed description of the invention*

The drawing shows an embodiment of a diaper or incontinence guard 1 comprising a liquid impermeable backsheet 2, a liquid permeable topsheet 3 and an absorbent body 4 enclosed therebetween. The liquid permeable topsheet 3 can consist of a nonwoven material, e.g., a spunbond material of continuous filaments, a meltblown material, a bonded carded fibrous web or a perforated plastic film. The liquid impermeable backsheet 2 may consist of a plastic film, a nonwoven material coated with a liquid impervious material or a hydrophobic nonwoven material, which resists liquid penetration. The liquid impermeable backsheet 2 may also be a vapour permeable material.

The topsheet 3 and the backsheet material 2 have a somewhat greater extension in the plane than the absorbent body 4 and extend outside the edges thereof. The layers 2 and 3 are connected to each other within the projecting portions thereof, e.g., by gluing or welding by heat or ultrasonic.

The absorbent body 4 can be of any conventional kind. Examples of commonly occurring absorbent materials are cellulose fluff pulp, tissue layers, highly absorbent polymers (so called superabsorbents), absorbent foam materials, absorbent nonwoven materials or the like. It is common to combine cellulose fluff pulp with superabsorbents in an absorbent body. It is also common to have absorbent bodies comprising layers of different material with different properties with respect to liquid acquisition capacity, liquid distribution capacity and storage capacity. It is well known to the person skilled in the art and does therefore not have to be described in detail. The thin absorbent bodies, which are common in for example baby diapers and incontinence guards often, comprise a compressed mixed or layered structure of cellulose fluff pulp and superabsorbent.

The diaper/incontinence guard is intended to enclose the lower part of the wearer's trunk like a pair of absorbent pants. It comprises a front portion 5, intended during use to be

worn on the front part of the user's body, a rear portion 6, intended during use to be worn on the rear part of the user's body, and a crotch portion 7 located between the front and rear portions and which is intended to be worn in the crotch part of the user between the legs. The front portion 5 exhibits a pair of tape tabs 8 or another kind of fastening means such as hook and loop fasteners.

A pair of belt portions 9, 10 are with one end attached, e.g., glued or ultrasonically welded, to the rear portion 6 of the diaper. The belt portions 9, 10 are with their opposite ends intended to be fastened together by means of first fastening means 11, e.g. a hook-and-loop type fastener or tape tabs, intended to be attached against the outsides of the opposite belt portion. The second fastening means 8 of the front portion 5, such as for instance hook and loop fasteners or tape tabs, is intended to be attached against the outsides of the belt portions 9, 10 in order to fasten together the diaper/incontinence guard to the desired pantlike shape.

The width of the belt portions 9, 10 should be between 3-20 cm, preferably between 7-15 cm. The belt portions 9, 10 comprise according to an embodiment a laminate, wherein a carrier material forms the outside of the belt and a soft nonwoven forms the inside of the belt, intended to be in direct contact with the skin of the user. A suitable nonwoven material can be a spunbond material of e.g., polypropylene or polyethylene fibres. Conjugate fibres may also be used. Another suitable nonwoven material can be a carded thermobonded material of e.g., polypropylene, polyester or conjugate fibres. A plastic film or another suitable material e.g., nonwoven, may be used as carrier material. The carrier material should be adapted to function as a reception surface for both the attachment means 8 and 11, wherein in the case where these are tape tabs, a plastic film is suitable. In the case wherein other kinds of fastenings means is used instead of tape tabs, e.g., a hook and loop type fastener, another kind of carrier material is used, in particular a nonwoven material, which can act as a reception surface for the fastening means in question. Separate reception surfaces for fastening means could also be arranged on the outsides of the belt.

The belt portions 9, 10 are each provided with at least one indicium 12. The indicia 12 on the opposite belt portions are symmetrically placed in the longitudinal direction of the belt portions 9, 10, on a certain distance from the attachment 13 of each belt portion 9, 10 to the rear portion 6 of the diaper/incontinence guard. Thus, each indicium 12 on one belt portion 9 has its corresponding indicium on the opposite belt portion 10, placed on essentially the same distance from the attachment 13 of each belt portion 9, 10 to the rear portion 6 of the article. Upon application of the article the belt portions 9, 10 are first attached around the waist of the wearer and said indicia 12 on the different belt portions 12 are fitted against each other and are levelled against the navel on the user. Thereby is ensured that the centre line 14 of the article is located at the centre of the back of the user, since the position of the navel gives the centre position on the front side of the user. Thus, the share of the belt portion 9 extending in one direction from the attachment 13 of the belt portion 9 to the rear portion 6 around the patient is equally large as the share of the belt portion 10 extending in the other direction around the patient.

For reasons of manufacturing, the indicia 12 are preferably located on the inside portion of the belt portion, but the indicia may be located on both sides or on the outsides of the belt portions. Preferably, there are two or more indicia 12 on each belt portion 9, 10, so that an adaptation of the circumference of the belt to the size of the user can be performed. Said indicia 12 can in pairs consist of stripes, lines, dots, symbols, letters, ornamental designs, images, etc. having the same or different colour. Said indicia 12 can consist of the same pattern but in pairs have different colours.

The materials used in the present invention may be of a vapour permeable material, especially for providing a breathable belt. The following experiments are examples of belt materials that can be used in the belt portions according to the invention.

#### **Example 1**

##### *Air permeability test*

Four materials intended for use in the belt portions were tested using the EDANA 140.1-99 using the Textest FX 330 equipment. The materials were tested at eight different pressures

and the permeability for air was measured. The results are presented in Table 1 below.

The materials being tested were:

- 1 F43, a nonwoven carrier material of polypropylene (Freudenberg) having a thread of polyamide arranged in the nonwoven material in order to provide a loop material. Said material having a basis weight of  $43 \text{ g/m}^3$  (nonwoven 30 + thread 13 =  $43 \text{ g/m}^3$ )
- 2 F53, a nonwoven carrier material of polypropylene (Freudenberg) having a thread of polyamide arranged in the nonwoven material in order to provide a loop material. Said material having a basis weight of  $53 \text{ g/m}^3$  (nonwoven 40 + thread 13 =  $53 \text{ g/m}^3$ )
- 3 F73, a nonwoven carrier material of polypropylene (Freudenberg) having a thread of polyamide arranged in the nonwoven material in order to provide a loop material. Said material having a basis weight of  $73 \text{ g/m}^3$  (nonwoven 60 + thread 13 =  $73 \text{ g/m}^3$ )
- 4 A nonwoven material (SCA) for use in a belt having 3 layers of nonwoven material of polypropylene. It comprises of one layer intended to be the outside layer of the belt of carded nonwoven having a basis weight of  $30 \text{ g/m}^3$ , a spunbond material having a basis weight of  $40 \text{ g/m}^3$  in between and a layer of a carded nonwoven having a basis weight of  $22 \text{ g/m}^3$  intended to be faced against the skin of the user.

From the table 1 below it is apparent that a thinner material has a larger permeability for air.



**Table 1**

	<b>Air permeability</b>							
	<b>Material 1</b>		<b>Material 2</b>		<b>Material 3</b>		<b>Material 4</b>	
Pressure (Pa)	m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /min	STD	m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /min	STD	m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /min	STD	m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /min	STD
75	81	8	59	4	34	3	21	1
150	136	9	106	7	67	8	41	3
198	173	11	127	5	82	7	52	3
300	238	16	184	14	111	9	72	6
400	271	11	229	10	143	19	92	4
500	326	14	267	15	169	15	112	9
750	441	28	344	23	237	17	154	9
1000	531	33	416	30	279	25	198	7

**Example 2***Investigation of breathable belt materials*

The same four materials as in example 1 were tested for the water vapour permeability using the method ASTM E96-95 (in a climate of 38°C and 90 % relative humidity). Each material was tested six times. The results are presented in Table 2 below. It is evident from the table that material number 4 exhibits the highest breathability measured as the permeability for water vapour expressed in grams water vapour per area unit per 24 hours of the tested material. A well performing breathable material usually exhibits values exceeding 2000 g/m<sup>2</sup>/24 h.

**Table 2**

<b>Permeability for water vapour</b>							
<b>Material 1</b>		<b>Material 2</b>		<b>Material 3</b>		<b>Material 4</b>	
g/m <sup>2</sup> /24 h	STD	g/m <sup>2</sup> /24 h	STD	g/m <sup>2</sup> /24 h	STD	g/m <sup>2</sup> /24 h	STD
3603	114	3529	0	3603	114	3755	149

The invention is of course not limited to the above described and on the drawing showed embodiments, but can be modified within the scope of the claims.

## Claims

1. Absorbent article such as a diaper and an incontinence guard comprising a liquid permeable topsheet (3), a liquid impermeable backsheet (2) and an absorbent body (4) enclosed therebetween, said article having a front portion (5), a rear portion (6) and a crotch portion (7) therebetween, and further is provided with a pair of belt portions (9, 10) attached to the rear portion (6) of the article and which are intended to be fastened together around the waist of the wearer, wherein the one belt portion (10) carries first fastening means (11) intended to be attached against the opposite belt portion (9) and where said front portion (5) exhibits second fastening means (8) intended to be attached to the belt portions (9, 10), in such a way that the article will assume a pantlike shape, where the belt portions (9, 10) form a part of the waist portions of the pant,  
**characterised in,**  
that each belt portions (9, 10) are provided with at least one indicium (12), being placed on a appropriate distance from the attachment (13) of each belt portion (9, 10) to the rear portion (6) of the article, whereby each indicium (12) on one belt portion (9) has its corresponding indicium on the opposite belt portion (10).
2. Absorbent article according to claim 1,  
**characterised in,**  
that said indicia (12) are an ornamental design.
3. Absorbent article according to claim 1,  
**characterised in,**  
that said indicia (12) are symbols.
4. Absorbent article according to claim 1,  
**characterised in,**  
that said indicia (12) are coloured indicia.

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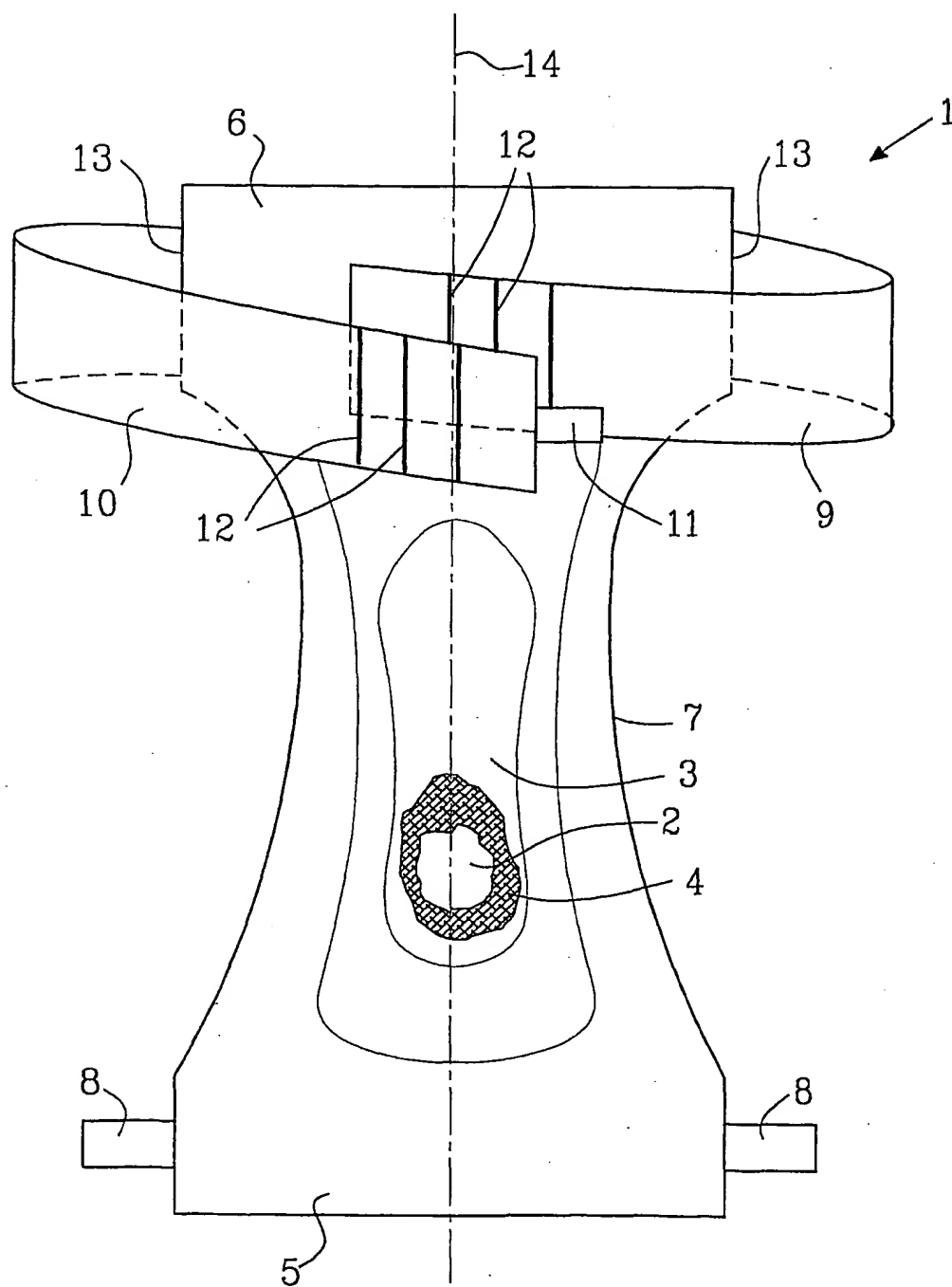


FIG. 1

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/SE 01/02843

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61F 13/64

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, EPO-INTERNAL

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0528282 A2 (KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION), 24 February 1993 (24.02.93), figure 5, abstract --	1-4
A	SE 504624 C2 (SCA MÖLNLYCKE AB), 17 March 1997 (17.03.97), figure 1, abstract --	1-4
A	FR 2586558 A1 (BEGHIN-SAY S.A.), 6 March 1987 (06.03.87), abstract, figure --	1-4
P,A	WO 0121126 A1 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY), 29 March 2001 (29.03.01), page 17, line 4 - line 10, abstract, figures --	1-4

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02843

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	US 5897546 A (TSUTOMU KIDO ET AL), 27 April 1999 (27.04.99), column 2, line 52 - line 57, figure 1, claim 3 --	1-4
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International application No.

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